

THE WASHINGTON HERALD
Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY,
PUBLICATION OFFICE:
1222 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W.
Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.
Telephone Main 2200. (Private Branch Exchange.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER.
Daily and Sunday,\$5.00 per month
Daily and Sunday,\$5.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday,\$3.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday,\$3.00 per year
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday,\$5.00 per month
Daily and Sunday,\$5.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday,\$3.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday,\$3.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications, and no communications to the editor will be printed except under the name of the writer.
Manuscripts offered for publication will be returned if unsolicited, but if accepted should be sent with the manuscript for that purpose.
All communications intended for this newspaper, whether for the daily or the Sunday issue, should be addressed to THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Representative, J. C. WILBERDING
OFFICIAL AGENCY, New York Building
Chicago Representative, A. E. KEATON, Marquette Building.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.

Roosevelt's Latest Utterance.

Writing with his accustomed vigor, Theodore Roosevelt has contributed to the Outlook an article upon the management of trusts which will attract wide attention. He states his position with his usual directness and clearness, leaving nothing to the imagination.
Believing that the anti-trust law is inadequate to meet business conditions and secure justice to the people, and that if left unsupplemented by additional legislation it might work mischief without compensating advantage, Mr. Roosevelt would either enlarge the powers of the Bureau of Corporations or else create a government commission whose duties and authority in relation to corporations would parallel the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning railroads. He believes that the national government should have complete power over the organization of all business concerns engaged in interstate commerce. He does not fear the assertion that this is tending toward socialism. His answer is that the only way to meet a billion dollar corporation is by invoking the protection of a hundred billion dollar government.

Apart from this suggestion of a panacea for present conditions, Mr. Roosevelt's article is interesting because he assumes a judicial rather than a radical tone. For instance, he discriminates between trusts which are guilty of moral turpitude in destroying weak competitors and accepting rebates and those against which nothing can be said except that they are big. Mr. Roosevelt does not fear big business. In fact, he regards great corporations as inevitable and by no means to be condemned. "Nothing of importance is gained," he says, "by breaking up a huge interstate and international industrial organization, which has not offended otherwise than by its size, into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business."

In asserting that the present system of attacking each alleged illegal trust through the medium of separate suits is absurd and that the only square deal is to formulate a definite line of conduct for all corporations to observe, Mr. Roosevelt will find many adherents. He is courageous enough to insist that the steel trust is not a monopoly, while in the same breath, almost, he criticizes as a miscarriage of justice the sanction given by the courts to the so-called dissolution of the tobacco trust. He thus commends himself to those who are disinclined to regard all large corporations as necessarily evil, and who take the trouble to analyze actions and results before rendering their verdict. To the extent that he would protect big business which is conducted on proper lines and characterizes the position taken by the government as absolutely destructive of legitimate business, he is a conservative. He displays the Roosevelt temperament, however, in his denunciation of the trusts whose "wicked and depraved business methods" ought to lead, he says, to their absolute disbandment.

His controversy with the administration over the alleged misstatements in the government's suit against the steel trust is but an incident of his utterance. The larger questions which he discusses, his attitude toward big business, and his suggestions as to the course which should be pursued are all indicative of his earnest and thoughtful interest in public affairs.

Lectures on how a woman may become beautiful doubtless keep the spark of hope alive in many a desponding breast.

The Liability of Directors.

A decision of great importance to all business men has just been rendered by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court relative to the responsibilities of bank directors. It seems that considerable loss was sustained by the Trust Company of America through financing the United States Shipbuilding Company some nine years ago. A dissatisfied stockholder entered suit against two directors of the institution as a test case and the lower court held them liable in sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$350,000. The appellate court has reversed this decision. In its judgment the court holds that directors cannot have and are not sup-

posed to have knowledge of the details of the business management of the corporations which are not submitted to them. In this particular instance the affairs of the institution had been entrusted by the directors to an executive committee, and the court holds that this was perfectly proper. It is asserted, of course, that directors should use due diligence in attending meetings and should promptly investigate adverse conditions which come to their knowledge, but they also have the right to rely upon the vigilance of the executive committee to ascertain and report any irregularity or imprudent acts in its management.

The court goes even further when it says that directors of financial and commercial institutions are busy men, who, if held responsible for the details of each corporation, would not accept the position. To the contention that these men must not then accept the position of directors, the court says:

"The obvious answer to this contention is that the corporation cannot afford to lose them. One of the best assets of a corporation is the advice and assistance of men of business experience and of large business connections upon its board. Their advice and assistance is of inestimable value in all emergencies and in determining the policies of the corporation and in counsel upon the more important questions that arise. Any construction of the law that would make it impossible for such men to accept positions upon various boards of directors would seriously impair both the effectiveness and stability of corporations; in fact, be little less than calamitous."

And, finally, in deciding that in delegating work to an executive committee the directors also may delegate responsibility, the court lays down an important principle which is certain to attract wide attention in business circles. The duties of the executive committee of any bank or other corporation must become extremely onerous and responsible, and the selection of men for that position in whom the utmost confidence can be placed is made imperative.

A woman recently tried to commit suicide because her lawyer told her that her case had been nolle prossed; yet the Chicago packers were told that they had been granted a writ of habeas corpus and not one of them shed a tear.

Safety in School Buildings.

The statement by Engineer Commissioner Judson, which is printed in The Washington Herald this morning, relative to the work which has been done in decreasing danger from fire in the public school buildings, is reassuring. It demonstrates that the authorities have been fully alive to the necessity of protecting the pupils and that a great deal of excellent work has been done. Inasmuch as \$185,000 has been appropriated by Congress it would seem as if there had been no lack of funds.

It is interesting to note that while iron stairways have replaced those constructed of wood, and while exits have been improved and fire alarms and extinguishers have been installed, much stress is laid upon the value of fire drills as a factor of safety. The point is made, and undoubtedly with ample foundation, that the danger from fire is not as great as from panic, and it is pointed out that an eminent architect in St. Louis never places fire escapes upon school buildings. As a matter of fact, nearly all the structures of to-day are only two stories in height and can be emptied in less than a minute. The newer buildings of larger size are of fire-resisting construction, so that the minimum of danger is secured.

Queen Mary and the Hatpin.

The war on the hatpin goes merrily on. In New York they are agitating a law which will prevent women from wearing the long-extended, dagger-like weapon that fastens her hat to her head. But the hatpin will go, if it disappears at all, through the fact that it will become unfashionable. This is the point of view of Queen Mary of England, who has joined the crusade against it. The hats which she has taken to retain their position upon the center of the royal head by means of an elastic coming down under the back hair in old-fashioned style. If the hat is dark, lighter elastic will be used, while for the lighter coverings white elastic serves. Most of the ladies in her entourage have followed her example.

It is true that Queen Mary's edicts concerning fashions have not been very generally accepted by her otherwise loyal subjects. It may be, however, that as she has placed the hatpin under ban, we may have to thank royalty for abolishing an almost constant source of accident.

A hundred years hence the readers of Shakespeare will probably have forgotten most of his present-day critics.

If old man Asop had been present at the sale of his books recently held

in London he might have found new inspiration for a fable on the folly of wealth.

A London scientist has discovered that the crab is a home-loving creature. Well, it certainly tries to sidestep an invitation to go out.

If Prof. Lowell can see frost as far off as the planet Mars, he ought to be able to see it gathering in the path of some of next year's candidates.

When we read at this season that a large educational institution is crippled, we understand only that a few of its football players are.

Honus Wagner is reported to have struck it rich in the oil fields. Well, he has made lucky strikes in many other fields.

New York has a brand-new set of street cleaners at work. Now the reform element will insist on the new officeholders renovating Tammany Hall.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

HUNTING EPISODE.
With trusty gun and galers stout,
And other goods,
On hunting bent, you prove about
The woods.

Your throbbing heart goes pitapat,
Your head feels queer,
As you discharge your rifle at
A deer.

And then you hear with sudden fear
Another crack,
You are in bad—your alleged deer
Shoots back!

Uncle Penelope Says:
After practicing for several years,
A government scientist has learned to make
fire from two sticks. Who claims our sci-
entific bureau ain't useful?

Wholesale Gallantry.
"I recently saw that Sir Walter Raleigh
episode outdone."
"As to how?"
"The street was somewhat muddy, a
chorus girl came along, and eight John-
nies put down their silk hats, so that she
could step from curb to curb."

Yes, There Are Out.
"I wish some chrysanthemums for a
lady."
"What kind, sir?"
"Oh, something very down to date. I
suppose the 1912 models are out?"

Signs of Winter.
The busy birds in noisy gangs
Now southward whiz,
And I begin to feel the pangs
Of rheumatism.

A Few Pointers.
"Just a word on unwritten law, gentlemen," said the professor in concluding.
"Never plead insanity in a case involv-
ing the death penalty. In case of a lady de-
fendant, after clear of dementia, unless
the girl is fairly good-looking. The class
will meet Tuesday in the large lecture
room."

A Valuable Exhibit.
"Mr. Wombat, we understand that you
own a valuable ham sandwich."
"That is true."
"Would you be willing to exhibit it at
our food show?"
"Why, I suppose so. Can you provide
a strong guard?"

Offensive Humor.
"Why are you rushing around so to-
day?"
"I'm trying to get something for my
wife."
"Had any offers?"

How St. Rita Was Canonized.
From the London Chronicle.
St. Rita, who worked her way from the
kitchen to the inner circle of the capitu-
lation, owes her promotion to a gross
dereliction of duty. The story has been
retold by Mr. Reginald Halloway in his
"Alphabet of Saints."

One morning she was absorbed in her prayers,
she simply neglected her household affairs.
She told her husband "I was broad-making day,
and she trembled to think what her mistress would
say.

She flew to the oven, looked in, and cried,
"Quier he the bread's ready made!"
The angels had kneaded it, raised it with yeast,
Made the fire, put the pate in the oven—at last,
For the bread was all baked by a quarter to one.

The Judge Was Right.
From the Boston Transcript.
That Brooklyn judge who would not
annul a marriage because the bridegroom
was forced at a pistol point to marry
seems to have based his decision on
general ethics rather than on general
etiquette, and he surely was right.

That Ostriches "Almost."
From the Chicago Tribune.
Recurring to Mr. Underwood's assertion
that "almost any man the Democrats may
nominate for President can be elected in
1912," you cannot blame Mr. Bryan for
resenting the insinuation conveyed in
the "almost."

Bishop Says Churches Are Snobbish.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
The Bishop of London says churches
are snobbish. Probably because they are
human as well as religious institutions.

Too Expensive a Theft.
From the New York Times.
A New York hotel cook is accused of
stealing a steak. If he'd only stuck to
inexpensive things like silverware all
might have been forgiven.

Too True!
From the Detroit Evening News.
When followed in an airplane, how
very soon the paths of glory lead to
the grave.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY.

By A. W. MACY.

OUR DEBT TO SPAIN.
Americans sometimes forget
how much we owe to Spain.
Through Columbus, she discovered
America. Through Balboa,
she discovered the Pacific Ocean.
Through Magellan, she demon-
strated that America is a contin-
ent. Through De Soto, she dis-
covered the Mississippi River.
Before the year 1600 England had
tried to settle America, and failed.
France had tried the same thing,
and failed. In 1600 Spain was the
only power that disputed with
the red men the possession of the
American continent. But after
that she failed to maintain her
advantage. She had introduced
the slave trade, and bigotry and
intolerance characterized all her
action. More enlightened nations
forged ahead, and she gradually
lost her territory, her prestige,
her glory, and her power in the
New World.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

**ROOSEVELT ISSUES
VIEWS ON TRUSTS**

Continued from Page One.

strable, to try to break up all combina-
tions merely because they are large and
successful, and to put the business of the
country back into the middle of the eight-
eenth century conditions of intense and
unregulated competition between small
and weak business concerns. Such an ef-
fort represents not progressiveness but an
unintelligent though doubtless entirely
well-meaning conservatism. Moreover, the ef-
fort to administer a law merely by law-
suits and court decisions is bound to end
in signal failure, and meanwhile to be at-
tended with delays and uncertainties, and
to put premium upon delay and inaction.

Such a policy does not adequately
punish the guilty, and yet works great
harm to the innocent. Moreover, it en-
tirely fails to give the publicity which is
one of the best by-products of the system
of control by administrative officials; publicity which is not only good in it-
self, but furnishes the data for whatever
further action may be necessary.

Government Control.
"We need to formulate immediately and
definitely a policy which dealing with
big corporations that behave themselves
and which contain no menace save what
is necessarily potential in any corpora-
tion which is of great size and very
well managed, shall aim not at their
destruction, but at their regulation and
supervision, so that the government
shall control them in such fashion as
amply to safeguard the interests of the
whole public, including producers, con-
sumers, and wage-workers. This control
should, if necessary, be pushed in ex-
treme cases to the point of exercising
control over monopoly prices, as rates
of interest, the great instrumentalities
of the country, and so on. Although this
is not a power that should be used
when it is possible to avoid it. The law
should be clear, unambiguous, certain,
and honest men may not find it un-
willingly they have violated it. In
short, our aim should be, not to destroy,
but effectively and in thoroughgoing
fashion to regulate and control, in the
public interest, the great instrumentalities
of modern business, which it is de-
structive of the general welfare of the
community to destroy, and which never-
theless it is vitally necessary to that
general welfare."

Grip Over Railroads.
"The national government exercises
control over interstate commerce rail-
ways, and it can in similar fashion,
through an appropriate governmental
body, exercise control over all indus-
trial organizations engaged in interstate
commerce. This control should be exer-
cised, not by the courts, but by an ad-
ministrative bureau or board such as
the Bureau of Corporations or the In-
terstate Commerce Commission. For the
courts cannot with advantage perma-
nently perform executive and adminis-
trative functions."

White House officials declined last
night to comment on Col. Roosevelt's
editorial article in the Outlook. There
was no statement of the president's
views on the subject of trusts. The
Colonel's article was a reply to the
Colonel's assertion that he was not misled
by the Chicago packers. Even if the
Republican insurgents fought with the
Colonel's prompt denial of the
statements made in the government com-
plaint against the steel corporation. The
relations between him and President Taft
have already become distant and strained.

ASKS IMMIGRANT PROTECTION.
Secretary Nagel Addresses Con-
ference of State Officers.
Increased protection for the immigrant
was advocated by Secretary Nagel, of
the Department of Commerce and Labor,
in an address before a conference of the
immigration officers, and the infor-
mation division of the department, yester-
day. In addition, the Secretary
stated that farmers should be classed as
skilled laborers, and should be encour-
aged to immigrate.

The conference was called by T. V.
Powderly, chief of the division of in-
formation, at the Elbert Hotel. During
the morning session addresses were made
by Charles E. Hughes, of New York, C. A.
Lounsbury, of North Dakota, and others.
The delegates voted for the appointment
of a committee on resolutions, to which
will be referred all resolutions, to which
the subject of the subject of
national co-operation in the distribution
of immigrants in the various States was
taken up. Practically every State in the
union, as well as Porto Rico, were represented
at the conference.

B. W. BAKER SEES PRESIDENT.
Baltimore Promoter Calls at White
House Regarding Mail Contracts.
Bernard W. Baker, of Baltimore, the
promoter of a new line of ocean ships, to
ply between the Atlantic and Pacific
coasts via the Panama Canal, called at the
White House yesterday and had a con-
ference with Secretary Hughes. Mr. Baker
declined to discuss his mission to the
White House or any of the plans of the
company, headed by Mr. Baker, who
has bid on the contract for carrying
ocean mails along the Atlantic and Pa-
cific coasts and to Panama. The contract
is of great value because of the sub-
sidy. Postmaster General Hitchcock
is insisting on American built and owned
ships and certain regulations as to pro-
tection of mails. For this contract
will be opened November 25, but the ex-
isting contracts will not expire until 1912.

OPEN TAKOMA PARK LIBRARY.
Appropriate Exercises Mark Birth
of New Suburban Branch.
With fitting exercises, the Takoma
Park branch of the Public Library, Fifth
and Cedar streets, was formally opened
last night. Theodore W. Noyes presided,
and Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Clark pronounced
the invocation. Speeches were delivered
by C. W. Wright, secretary of the library,
sentinel the Takoma citizens, the donors
of the library lot; Commissioner John A.
Johnston, Charles J. Bell, chairman of
the committee on branches of the library
trustees, and George F. Bowerman, librarian.

The library building, which cost \$40,000,
was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The
branch opens at 2 o'clock in the afternoon
for adults and 1,000 children's books.

To Appeal from Decision.
Thomas B. Sheridan yesterday
announced that he will appeal to the Dis-
trict Court of Appeals from the decision
of Justice Wright, reversing Sheridan's
letters of administration in the estate
of Ada B. J. Farrar-Sheridan. A pro-
test against the granting of letters of
administration to Charles T. Robertson
has been filed in the courts of Prince
George County, Md.

Discuss Wood Pulp.
Count von Bernstorff, the German Am-
bassador, called at the State Department
yesterday and had a conference with As-
sistant Secretary Ade. They discussed
the request of the German government
for free admission of wood pulp and
paper similar to the concession granted
to Canada under section 3 of the reciprocity
act.

**JUDSON SCORES
AT FIRE DANGER**

Continued from Page One.

more systematic fire drills. Maj. Judson
said that the students at the McKinley
school are at present in such a fright-
ened condition that he would not be
surprised to hear that the bursting of
an automobile tire near the building had
caused a panic there.

Following the ghastly Collingwood fire
on March 4, 1905, great alarm was
excited in most of the large schools of the
country as to conditions in school build-
ings. In Washington a schoolhouse com-
mission was appointed to investigate
conditions and report as to whether
there was any fire risk in the District
structures. The commission consisted of
two of the best builders and three of the
most efficient firemen in the city. The
commission submitted its report on De-
cember 14, 1905, recommending that cer-
tain changes be made to minimize the
fire risk.

Iron Stairways Built.
Since the report of the commission
there have been annual appropriations
for conducting the line of work suggested.
These appropriations, as stated in The
Washington Herald yesterday morning,
now aggregate \$135,000. By means of the
appropriations iron stairways have been
constructed in forty buildings. Forty-
four cases of death and fifty-five have
been furnished or old ones have been im-
proved. In twenty-nine cases ceilings
over heating apparatus have been fire-
proofed. One hundred and forty-five fire
springs have been installed and 450 fire
extinguishers have been purchased.

In the District estimates for the next
fiscal year, which were recently com-
pleted, the commissioners have included
an item of \$25,000 for continuing the work
suggested by the commission.

To-day, said Commissioner Judson,
"school buildings are in a safe condition if
properly used and cared for."

"As regards the fire risk, they are
safer than the buildings of other cities
and safer than they have been here at
any time in the past. All buildings re-
cently constructed or now building are
fireproofed to the roof."

St. Louis' Experience.
"The leading schoolhouse architect in
America is Mr. William B. Itner, of St.
Louis. He never places fire escapes upon
school buildings, least they suggest to the
children the danger incident to fire, and
induce panic. In St. Louis, under Mr.
Itner's leadership, the children are
taught that there is no danger to them
whatever in case of fire, and that they
should proceed in orderly manner out of
the building by the exits provided. Thus
the danger from panic—which is the real
danger in such cases—is minimized."

For many years the work has
been conducted systematically and upon
somewhat the same lines as those we
have adopted here in Washington, and
because a great deal of time and atten-
tion has been devoted to fire precau-
tions, the school buildings in St. Louis
have been spared from fire. Furthermore, schoolhouse re-
quirements in Boston and in the District
of Columbia are very similar.

Against Fire Escapes.
Snowden Ashford, municipal architect,
believes that no money should be expend-
ed for providing the school buildings with
fire escapes. He thinks that instead the
money should be used for improving the
customary exits.

"As inspector of buildings," said Mr.
Ashford in his annual report for the fi-
scal year ended June 30, 1910, "I recom-
mend that no money be expended in the
erection of fire escapes at the schools,
but that the funds be expended in im-
provement of the interior arrangement
of buildings."

"The McKinley Manual Training
School," declared Commissioner Judson,
"is one of our most perfect buildings as
regards fireproof construction. There is
no danger whatever in case of fire in
that building except from panic. Panics
may occur everywhere, even in the open
air, as one did occur in recent years in
Russia on the occasion of the coronation
of a czar, when some thousands of peo-
ple were crushed to death."

The bullers in the McKinley Manual
Training School are of safety water-tube
construction, and the worst thing that
could happen there would be the blowing
out of a tube, which would injure no
one. The fire escape upon that building
is for the use of the fire department in
saving property."

"I hope that neither the parents nor the
children will permit themselves to be
alarmed by the thought that if a panic
occurs in perfectly safe buildings
they must often be due to states of mind
that result from unfortunate publications,
or from the recollection of what has oc-
curred elsewhere under absolutely dif-
ferent conditions."

To Improve Drills.
"The one way in which the school au-
thorities can mitigate the harm done by
the recently published panic-inducing
reports is to increase the number and
improve the character of their fire drills,
while assuring the children that they
are never in any danger whatever from fire."

"It would be a great pity if a need-
less scare at this time should be the cause
of unnecessary school expenditures in
certain directions, thus making more dif-
ficult the provision of funds for such
laudable purposes as a school-teacher's
retirement fund and higher salaries for
efficient school personnel."

Capt. Oyster was delighted with the
fire drills. He said that in his opinion
there was absolutely no danger of panic
among the students. Fire drills are held
frequently and the pupils know exactly
what to do at the sound of the sonorous
gong. Yesterday there was not the
slightest confusion. The pupils filed out
of the building in two cities in order to get
to the principal building, called on by
Mr. Daniel yesterday ridiculed the as-
sertion embraced in the report to the
effect that the McKinley School was a
firetrap. The principal said that there
is not enough inflammable material in
the construction of the building to make
a decent bonfire.

Studies Assessment System.
After making a study of the assess-
ment systems of New York City and
Newark, N. J., District Assessor W. P.
Richards returned to the city yesterday.
Mr. Richards is now framing a bill
providing for annual instead of triennial
real estate assessments. The assessor
went to the two cities in order to get
ideas to put into effect in the District.
One of the provisions of the bill will be
for a separate board of review on as-
sessment appeals. Within several days
Mr. Richards will submit a report on his
trip to the Commissioners, with recom-
mendations.

Army Flights To-day.
If the weather permits, flights will be
made by the army aviators to-day and
to-morrow at College Park, which will
be the last for some months, as the
army flyers will leave November 27, for
Agua, Ga., where they will establish
winter quarters. Glenn H. Curtiss, in-
ventor of the Curtiss biplane, called on
Gen. James Allen, head of the Signal
Corps of the army, yesterday, and visited
the Army Aviation School at College
Park, where he looked over the two
Curtiss machines.

**CAPITAL HAS A CLASS
OF "TURKEY TROTTERS"**

**"Chicken Reelers" Are Also Practicing New Steps
Which Will Make "Grizzly Bear" and
Others Fade Away.**

Various innovations which enlivened
the dances of Washington society last
year will be nothing to the revolutionary
changes to occur during the season of
1911-12 according to the statements of
those who ought to know. Last year the
"Boston" and various other new steps
kept the poor society man on the qui-
vive lest he trample upon his partner's
toes or spoil her dress.

This year the fast-paced "turkey trot,"
that dance so favored by Joseph Lelior,
and the "chicken reel," which is an idea
of Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt, will be but
a few of the new steps which will startle
the staid believers in the old-fashioned
programme of waltz-two-step-waltz-
two-step.

Mrs. J. Breckinridge Bayne, until yester-
day Miss Olga Roosevelt, and an au-
thority on matters terpsichorean, predicts
a revolutionary season.

"I am not familiar with the turkey-
trot or the chicken reel," she said last
night, "but I can say, in a general way,
that the season of 1911-12 will see varied
changes in the style of dancing. I mean

that that new steps will be introduced.
The Boston, so popular last year, will
be but a sample of the new steps which
we will have with us this season."

According to Dame Rumor, a class in
turkey-trotting, comprising, among oth-
ers, Miss Gladys Hinchley, Miss Laura
Merriam, and Countess Molke, has
already been organized. There is no abso-
lute verification of this fact, although it
is not denied.

But the chicken reel, "born in the
Adirondacks, transplanted to New York,
and now a general society favorite," is
the dance that will make Washington
society cry like a little child. The chick-
en reel, according to all press agen-
cies, makes the "grizzly bear" look like
a tired fly when it comes to action.

Part of the dance resembles a hump-
backed chicken trying to walk. What
the neophyte masters that, they teach
him the rest of the steps. None but the
lissom and athletic can hope to learn
the chicken reel.

But, nevertheless, and notwithstanding
this fact, Washington society will have a
try at it; at least, that is the rumor.

**8,000,000 FACING
RUSSIAN FAMINE**

**Immediate Relief Needed in
Twenty Provinces.**

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—Eight millions
are in need of immediate relief, owing to
failure of crops in twenty Russian prov-
inces.

This announcement was made in the
duma by Premier Kokovtsov, in reply to
interpellations concerning reports that
famine threatened a wide area.
The premier explained that the crops
had failed completely in twelve prov-
inces, and partially in eight. Of the
12,500,000 inhabitants of the affected ter-
ritory, 8,000,000 are in need of immediate
help.

Relief measures would require, the
premier said, the expenditure of \$60,000,000,
of which the imperial exchequer would
have to find \$44,000,000.

NEW CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

**Philadelphia Society Selects George
E. Lorenz as President.**

Articles of incorporation and a constitu-
tion were adopted by the Philadelphia
Club at a meeting held in the New Fred-
onia Hotel last night. The new club
comprises all persons who have seen
military or civil service in the Philip-
pine Islands.

The following officers were elected:
George E. Lorenz, president; Harry De-
bam, vice president; Dr. N. L. Downes,
secretary-treasurer; and Frederick Pow-
ers, chairman of the board of governors.
The board of governors consists of
Frederick Powers, John F. Hawk, Daniel
Folkmar, J. R. McKee, W. G. Fisher, A.
D. Collins, John Murphy, and Joseph M.
Heller.

SWISS MAKE MERRY.

**Ladies of "Die Stauffacherin" En-
tertain Gentlemen of Club.**

The Swiss ladies' organization of Wash-
ington, known as the "Die Stauffacher-
in," entertained the gentlemen of the
"Grutli Verein" last night at the Arion
Club home.

One of the features of the evening was
the twelve young women dressed in the
costumes of their native land, who as-
sisted in serving the banquet. During
the various courses of the banquet an
informal musical programme was given by
a quartet composed of William E. Green,
violin; Daniel Dreskin, violin; Richard
Lorberg, violoncello, and Carl Horst,
piano.

Mrs. Anna Spiess, president of the "Die
Stauffacherin," presided and made a
address of welcome, which was
responded to on behalf of the Grutli
Verein by B. Rickenbacher, its presi-
dent.

The committee having the affair in
charge was composed of Mrs. Anna
Spiess, president; Mrs. J. Eisenbaen, vice
president; Mrs. A. Egloff, secretary; and
Miss Pauline Hofer, secretary, and Mrs.
R. Kleinhenn, chairman of the entertain-
ment committee